

Chapter VII

Urban Design and Historic Preservation

The people of Lincoln and Lancaster County have built a distinguished urban and rural environment over the community's history, punctuated by one of America's greatest buildings, the Nebraska State Capitol. This environment has been built of excellent community architecture, attractive boulevards, mature landscapes, and superb neighborhood settings. On a larger scale, the rolling rural countryside, accented by towns and villages, with the unique presence of the towers of community grain elevators and, finally, the Capitol, create a distinctive setting for the City of Lincoln. These patterns on the landscape help make Lincoln and Lancaster County special and contribute to the sense of identification that its residents feel. (Amendment 9416)

As the community grows, it should maintain this distinctiveness and character. Lincoln and Lancaster County's citizens want to preserve the best of what exists, and to develop in ways that are consistent with this character. This is a distinct challenge in an era when so much contemporary urban development--residential and commercial areas alike--looks the same from one part of the country to any other. All parts of the comprehensive plan contribute to the attainment of this vision, but urban design and its sub-discipline, historic preservation, relate most directly to guarding and enhancing the community's physical image.

The Community Vision expresses this priority in the principle of a HUMANELY DESIGNED CITY. This principle states that as the community grows, it will respect and preserve the resources of its built environment. It will also recognize that it is building the environment and landmarks of tomorrow, and will encourage good standards and a human scale in the design of new public and private development.

Urban design is the concept and practice of studying the visual and functional relationship between people and their physical environment, then consciously improving those relationships by preserving and enhancing key existing elements and creating new parts that knit together into a distinctive and enjoyable place. When successful, urban design makes a city more livable for residents, more enjoyable for visitors, and more competitive in attracting and retaining businesses and residents. The advancement of good urban design requires cooperation of the public and private sectors. Historic preservation is a special focus of urban design which is discussed separately at the end of this chapter.

A. Urban Design

Goals

- !** *Identify, protect and enhance features which give Lincoln and Lancaster County its distinctive character, image, sense of purpose and means of orientation through urban design and historic preservation.*
- !** *Protect and enhance the State Capitol, its Environs, and vistas to our premier landmark as a particular asset and responsibility of this community.*
- !** *Develop public facilities that are exemplary in their design, execution, and maintenance, and demonstrate fiscal responsibility.*
- !** *Protect and improve important vistas and entryways to the city.*

Urban design begins with understanding a certain place. Before all else, Lancaster County was the land-rolling prairie, crisscrossed by streams and marshes, green in spring and summer, golden in fall and winter. We have largely transformed this prairie land, but most of it remains vegetated, with a strong seasonal cycle. Past policies of discouraging urban sprawl, maintaining an "edge" between urban and rural land uses, and preserving prime agricultural land, have done much to establish a distinctive and attractive built environment for Lincoln and Lancaster County. The

continuation of these practices, plus the preservation and restoration of our remnant plots of native prairie and unique saline wetlands are among the urban design policies of this plan.

Upon the prairie, the original designers of Lincoln laid out a grid of streets, alleys, and blocks, from "A" Street on the south to "U" Street on the north, and from 1st on the west to 17th on the east. The nearly level terrain accommodated this grid easily, creating a foundation for a city which was readily comprehensible and expandable. The Original Plat of 1867 provided business sites near the center of the city, reserved large blocks for the Capitol, state university, and a park, and provided land for a county courthouse, school sites, a market place and other necessities throughout the plan. Linking it all together was a network of ample, 100-foot-wide right-of-ways, with even greater width (120 feet) reserved for the main business thoroughfares of 9th and "O" Streets and for special streets that led to major sites such as the Capitol, the University, and Lincoln [now Cooper] Park.

A strength of Lincoln's first plan was how readily it could be expanded, by adding to the grid on the south, east, and north. Even the suburban towns founded east of the city in the 1880's and 1990's aligned their grids with Lincoln's, facilitating their integration into the city in the 1920's. A weakness of the plan was its close proximity to Salt Creek on the west, which regularly flooded the western third of the Original Plat for nearly a century.

Much of the Original Plat remains evident, giving form to the city through such major features as the Capitol location, the core of the UNL Downtown campus, the County-City Building location, three Lincoln Public School sites, and Cooper Park. The setting of the Capitol is enhanced by Centennial and Lincoln Malls and the landscaping of South 15th Street, all of which utilize the especially wide, 120 foot right-of-ways. Throughout the Haymarket Landmark District, the traditional loading docks, Farmers Market, and the sidewalk cafes show the multitude of uses possible within the "ordinary" 100 foot right-of-ways.

For its first fifty years, most expansion beyond the Original Plat faithfully following the grid, as Lincoln grew from a town with a few dozen residents in 1867, to a city of about 55,000 by 1920. Sheridan Place of 1909 marked the first significant deviation from the grid, followed by Woodcrest and Sheridan Park in 1916. Few major additions to the city used a simple grid after that time. The best of these new residential areas, including Woodshire, Sheridan Boulevard, and its environs, add variety to the city, make fuller use of the existing terrain, and provide ample, comprehensible connections back to the wider grid. Less successful additions, from an urban design standpoint, provide few points of connection, leaving visitors disoriented. The urban design goals of this plan encourage responsive use of existing terrain, but also urge clear orientation to the larger framework of the city and should promote an orientation to the county. (Amendment 9416)

The Community Congress emphasized that urban design is an important tool to protect and enhance the built environment. Community Congress goals on urban design contained considerations ranging from policies on historic preservation to encouraging concentric growth. These design goals need to be assessed for their effect on public policy and translated into specific strategies for their implementation, in both the city and county. (Amendment 9416)

A unique urban design asset of Lincoln and Lancaster County, and a special resource for providing orientation and connections throughout the community, is our remarkable State Capitol. The 400-foot tower was planned and executed as **the** key historic, architectural, and geographic landmark of the city and surrounding countryside. From distant vistas along Interstate 80 to intimate glimpses from the Near South neighborhood, views of the Capitol identify the city and unify the whole area. Many of the best elements of Lincoln's built environment are based on Capitol views--the Malls, the tree-lined vistas from Pioneers Park, and the homeowners' park at Woodshire. Protection and utilization of Capitol vistas are policies of this plan. Figures 62 and 63 depict key view corridors to the Capitol from the city and the countryside as identified in the *Urban Design Plan for the Nebraska Capitol Environs* of 1977. Other vistas should be designated and protected as the city's

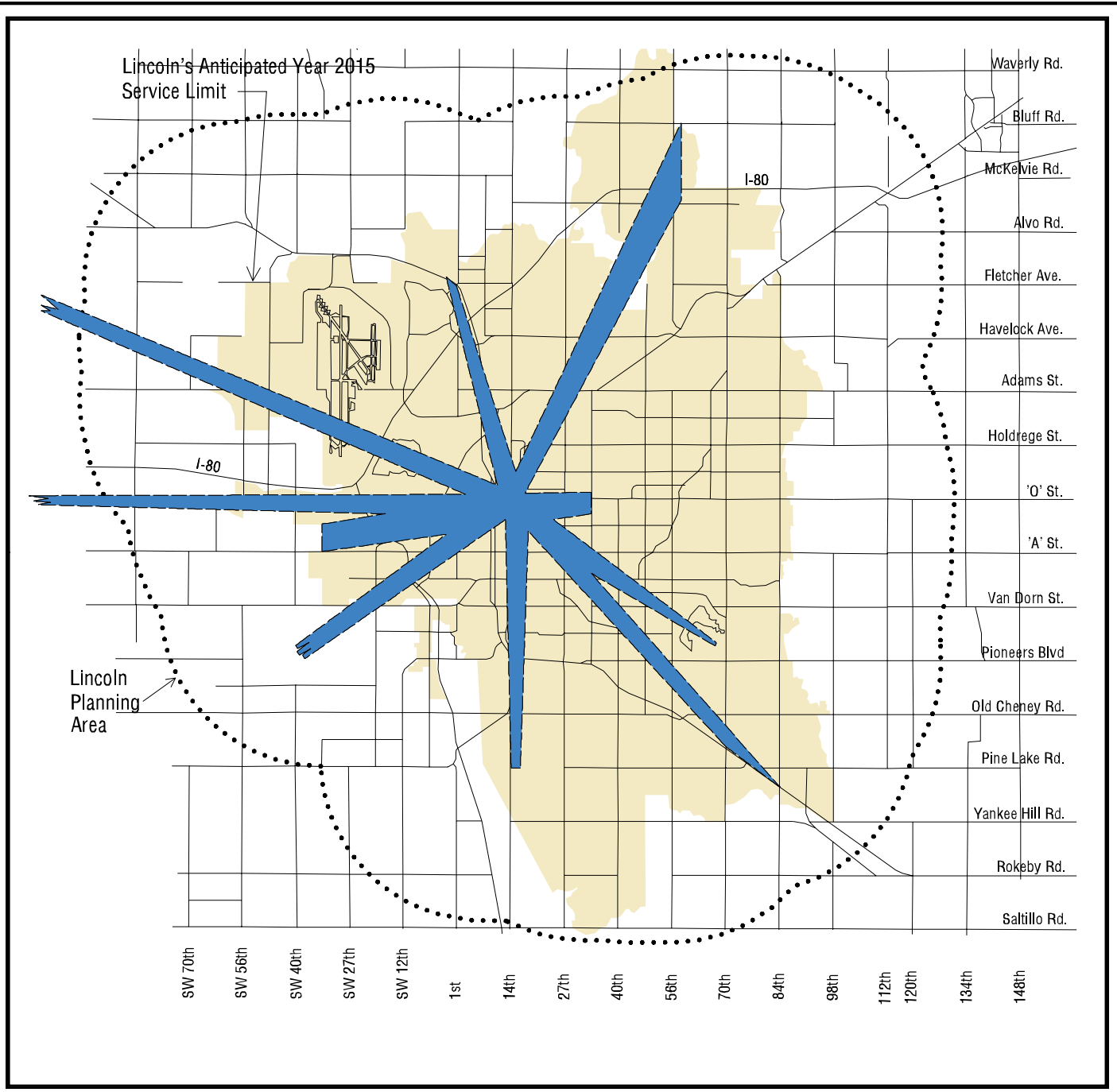


Figure 62

*Capitol View Corridors:
City Perspective*



**Lincoln City/Lancaster County
Comprehensive Plan**

 Capitol View Corridor

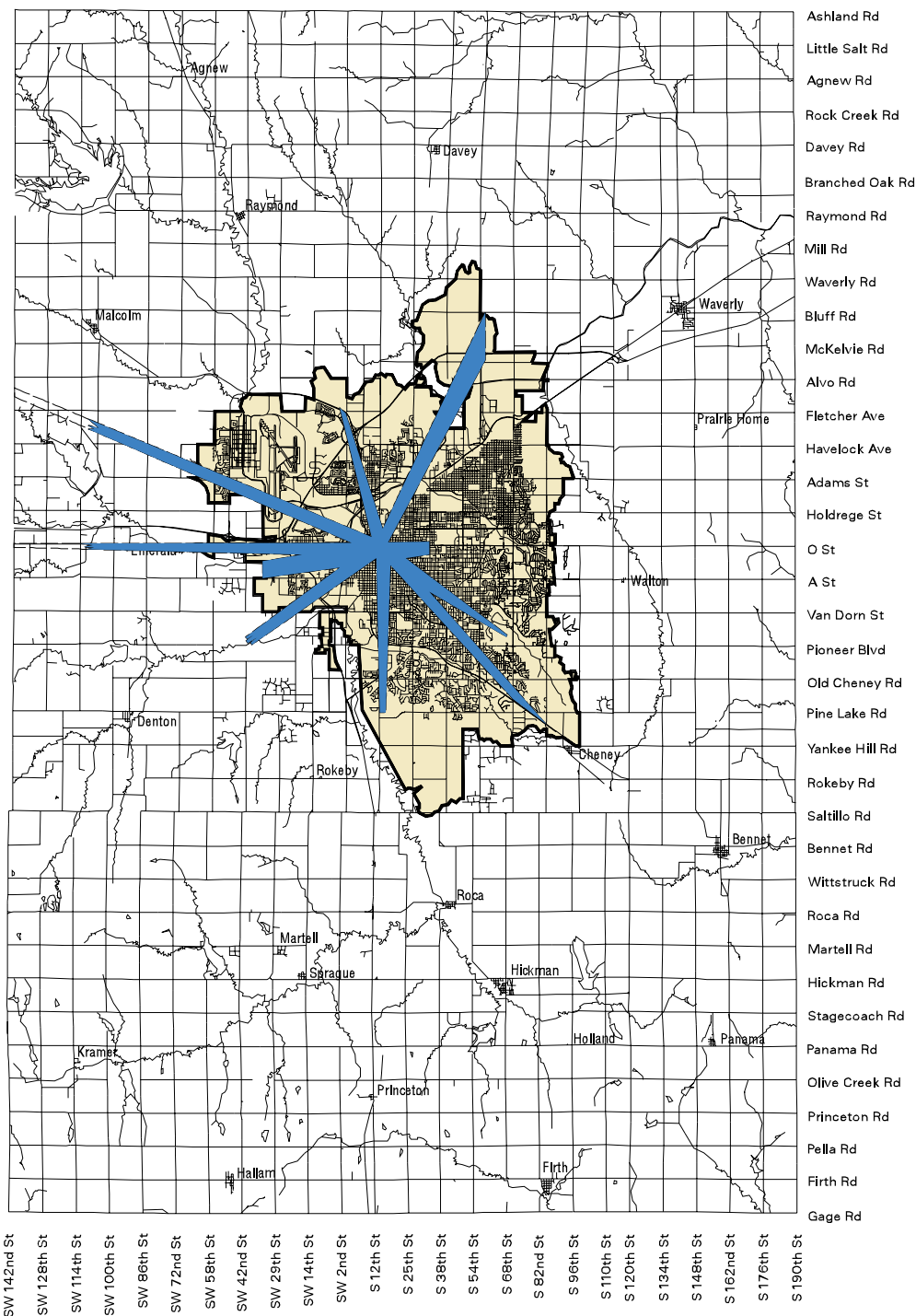
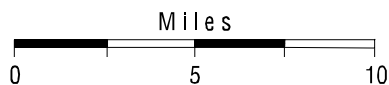




Figure 63
Capitol View Corridors: County



Lincoln City/Lancaster County Comprehensive Plan

-  Capitol View Corridor
-  Lincoln Year 2015 Service Limit

growth provides new opportunities and new needs for orientation. Development of North 27th Street, Salt Valley Roadway, Capitol Parkway West, and new recreational trails create such opportunities. Protection of view corridors should be among the powers assigned the Nebraska Capitol Environs Commission within the zoning code. Identifying and protecting view corridors should also be a key feature of sub-area plans appended to this Comprehensive Plan.

Other important resources for providing identity and orientation to the community are parks, trails, and open space. Recreational trails and linear parks, such as Interstate Park and Antelope Park along Capitol Parkway, can provide links between established neighborhoods and new growth areas. Another under utilized means of strengthening the community's image and sense of place is development of recognizable, attractive entryways to the city. Sub-area planning should actively seek and promote such opportunities.

Two resources for advancing and protecting the urban design of Lincoln are the city's Urban Design Committee and the city/state Nebraska Capitol Environs Commission. The Committee provides guidance on urban design aspects of city projects and regulations. The Commission was established to protect the Capitol's setting and vistas. Both groups are essential to carrying out our growing community's urban design goals and policies.

Strategies:

- E**
Develop and adopt an urban design plan for Lincoln and Lancaster County:
 - " inventorying existing natural and built features that contribute to the community's character;
 - " identifying weaknesses;
 - " recommending policies, projects, and regulatory changes to strengthen the community's urban design.
- E**
Require a strong urban design component in subarea plans, focusing both on the subarea and on its connections to the wider community.
- E**
Support and strengthen the design review functions of the Urban Design Committee and Nebraska Capitol Environs Commission.
- E**
Strengthen Urban Design Committee's capacity to study and make recommendations for regulatory changes supportive of good urban design, including attention to
 - " the subdivision code,
 - " the zoning code and its design standards,
 - " the building code, and
 - " standards for public improvements.
- E**
Support efforts to increase public awareness of good urban design, such as the Urban Design Committee's annual Enersen Award program and the Lincoln Arts Council's public art projects.
- E**
Support high standards for the design and maintenance of public facilities, including adequate funding for on-going maintenance.
- E**
Empower the Environs Commission to protect view corridors to the State Capitol identified in the *Urban Design Plan for the Nebraska Capitol Environs* of 1977, with mechanisms for identifying and protecting additional corridors, including interlocal agreements among Lincoln, Lancaster County, and Seward County.
- E**
Explore innovative strategies to finance improvements and maintenance of publicly owned spaces in the Capitol Environs District, including endowments, state and local partnerships, and assessment districts.

B. Human-Scaled Design in the Private Environment

Goal

- !** *Develop public policy that balances responsible ownership with reasonable design standards to protect and enhance the built environment.*
- !** *Rural Environment (Amendment 9416)*

Contemporary American urban development has become extremely homogeneous, to the degree that it becomes difficult to tell one place from another. Most commercial and office developments are built on single parcels, with little relationship to one another. The main visual features of developments tend to be massive parking lots, built between the street and the building. In these environments, we drive, park, go into the building to work, shop, or conduct business, go back to the car and leave. The result is functional, perhaps, but not enjoyable. The sense of joy and satisfaction that one gets in a beautiful environment is absent.

Residential and commercial areas are separated from one another into single use zones. Partially, this is because the external effects of modern commercial development are so great that people choose to be walled off from it. Parking lots, heavy traffic, area lighting, and the continuous and featureless back facades of major commercial facilities are formidable barriers. Thus, in development reviews, attention is most frequently focused on how a project is buffered or separated from surrounding residential uses. We have forgotten how to demand the best features of urban environments, but instead have concentrated on how to guard against the all-too-inevitable worst characteristics.

The residents of Lancaster County and Lincoln are very sensitive to the design quality of the environment. The community's support for trails, its investment in building an excellent Downtown streetscape, and the maintenance and commitment given to residential neighborhoods are evidence of this commitment. The city completed and has substantially implemented an urban design plan for Downtown. Visual preference surveys across the country indicate a preference for traditional urban environments, with human scaled commercial areas, and close linkages between neighborhoods and activity centers. People prize these environments, are nostalgic about them, and even pay to see them in theme parks. Yet, inexplicably, when the environments of the present and future are built, an entirely different result emerges.

It does not have to be this way in Lincoln. Lincoln has developed incrementally as one community and has developed a pedestrian system along with this growth. The maintenance and improvement of Downtown and traditional business districts are key development strategies. As new mixed use centers are developed, they should reflect the patterns and sense of place of traditional districts while accommodating the automobile. Indeed, as new neighborhoods are developed, as in Southeast Lincoln's Antelope Creek watershed, an opportunity emerges to create a new form of development that can combine the best of traditional and contemporary patterns.

Strategies:

- E** Develop standards for major commercial developments that encourage stronger pedestrian relationships to streets and surrounding neighborhoods.
- E** Complete detailed subarea and urban design plans for emerging mixed use areas that guide development decisions in these new districts. Create a context in which owners of different properties plan on a district-wide, rather than individual lot, basis.
- E** Encourage transit-oriented design in mixed use areas that cluster a mixture of uses at public spaces and nodes around transit stops. Provide convenient parking, but design and cluster it so that it does not become a dominating barrier.
- E** Develop a subarea plan for the Antelope Creek watershed that combines a variety of neighborhood development patterns. Envision the emerging neighborhood as a vital mixture of residential, commercial, light industrial, environmental, and recreational areas. Allow mixed uses in certain areas and link elements together by a system of public spaces.

C. The Streetscape

Goals

- ! *Provide for community input in design and review of public projects, to enhance both urban design and citizen involvement.*

In Lincoln and most other communities, street design follows specific engineering guidelines. These are important for the safe movement of vehicles. However, streets also provide another important function, one that has been forgotten about often in contemporary development. They are the front doors to our properties, the part of the public environment that we experience most frequently and directly.

Traditional town builders understood this role. In Lincoln and other communities, streets like 'O' Street in Downtown or Havelock Avenue in outlying areas were the "malls" of their day. Residential streets developed with generous greenways and landscaping along them. The porches of houses in these traditional areas face the street, creating a blend of the public and private environment. Streets served to unify people in neighborhoods. Unfortunately, all too often, the reverse is true. We see streets as conduits for vehicles and view them as dividing rather than unifying influences--features which work against rather than toward a sense of One Community.

Streets must meet functional and engineering requirements. In Lincoln and Lancaster County, weight should also be given to their civic role in the community--to their ability to create a front door for the city.

Strategies:

- E In the design of street projects, consider the design of pedestrian and public facilities in the right-of-way. View corridor design broadly, as an environmental design challenge that goes beyond the movement of motor vehicles through a street channel.
- E Incorporate features such as street lighting, landscaping, and graphics into the design of major corridors.
- E Consider the development of new, major corridors such as the Beltways as linear open spaces as well as major highways, integrated into development and open space patterns in developing parts of Lincoln.
- E Improve pedestrian connections from the street to surrounding private development.
- E Treat new street projects in established areas as extremely sensitive urban design projects that should include features that compensate for the possible impact of the street project on neighborhood character.
- E Create development standards that encourage new private developments to improve their orientation to the street, including such issues as building and parking placement, signage, and landscaping.

D. Rural Character (Amendment 9416)

Goals

- ! *Balance the impact of future development with consideration for rural lifestyles, rural vistas and diverse agricultural activities. (Amendment 9416)*
- ! *Encourage the development of rural design standards that protects traditional rural character. (Amendment 9416)*
- ! *Develop public policy that balances responsible ownership with reasonable design standards to protect and enhance the rural environment. (Amendment 9416)*

During this planning period, some of the rural areas of the County will be in transition; the community should implement planning strategies which simultaneously result in the preservation of rural character and are considered good public policy. Decisions on issues which result in the location of new development adjacent to the roads rather than in the interior of the sections will have an impact on rural character and on the costs of development. It will be important to weigh the benefits and limitations of modifying design standards to address light and noise pollution and subdivision standards related to such as street lights, sidewalks, gutters and curbs. Design standards show respect for the natural features of the rural areas such as existing terrain, wooded areas, creeks and streams, waterways, top soil, habitats for wild animals, and open vistas. (Amendment 9146)

E. Historic Preservation (Amendment 9416)

Goals

- ! Protect and enhance features which give Lincoln and Lancaster County its distinctive character, supporting a desirable quality of life.*
- ! Exercise stewardship by preserving, protecting and enhancing our historic resources for future generations.*
- ! Encourage private ownership of historic properties.*
- ! Discourage demolition of significant historic properties, including protection for significant properties not yet designated as landmarks.*

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Lincoln's Original Plat of 1867 included a block near the University reserved for a "State Historical and Library Association." Even though that site was eventually used for other purposes, the interest of Lincoln's founders in history was clear. That interest has evolved to include not only the recording and interpretation of historical events, but also the preservation and continued use of tangible parts of our community's past--buildings, parks, and whole neighborhoods.

Historic preservation is an important element of successful urban design. A community that thoughtfully combines old and new buffers the sometimes disruptive aspects of change by providing a sense of continuity and orientation. Historic preservation offers tools and inspiration for the revitalization and reuse of buildings and areas that have lost their original functions, maintaining and even broadening the property tax base. Conservation of historic neighborhoods maximizes benefits of past investments in public infrastructure and provides diversity of housing types and costs, major policies of this plan.

In 1979, Lincoln and Lancaster County codified their interest in preserving historic structures by amending their respective zoning codes to allow special permits for innovative uses of landmarks. The next year the city inaugurated a systematic preservation program, creating a Historic Preservation Commission and Historic Preservation District within the zoning code, and adding a preservation planner to the Planning Department staff. The city program has always worked closely with state and federal preservation efforts through the Preservation Office of the Nebraska State Historical Society. This relationship was formalized in 1985 when the city was designated a "Certified Local Government" for purposes of historic preservation, giving it official standing within the national preservation process.

Activities of the Lincoln preservation program includes survey and research on sites and areas throughout the city, identification of potential landmarks and districts, and designation of historic properties through the National Register of Historic Places and Lincoln zoning code. All designated historic properties (through 1993) within Lancaster County are listed in Table 12 at the end of this chapter. A map illustrating the location of the sites in the general Lincoln area is presented in Figure 64. The activities of survey and designation of landmarks and landmark districts are not endless, but as knowledge and interest in local history grow, so do the categories of historic resources deemed significant.

Survey and designation can begin the process of preserving a community's heritage, but they cannot complete the tasks of utilizing and maintaining historic buildings and areas. Government provides leadership in its stewardship of its own landmarks, such as Old City Hall, or by offering them for rehabilitation by private parties, as occurred with Hayward School and the "A" St. Waterworks. The city also offers limited assistance through regulatory or financial incentives, such as special permits for landmarks or facade improvement loans. In districts such as Haymarket, the city uses its redevelopment powers to augment and help coordinate private projects. But most preservation work must be carried out by individual property owners. The policies of this plan recognize the central role of private property owners, while endorsing continued public support for historic preservation.

The city's preservation program is especially active in the area of outreach through publications, walking tours, and other public presentations. The activities of historic preservation and local history research can create bridges between people of different generations, neighborhoods, and backgrounds, when respect for and interest in the past becomes a shared activity.

Strategies:

- E Expand the community's historic preservation program to include Lancaster County, and seek interlocal agreements with the incorporated communities of the county.
- E Develop and adopt a preservation plan for Lincoln and Lancaster County.
- E Adopt as public policy the careful stewardship of significant, publicly owned historic resources, including a full and open examination of alternatives when major alterations or demolition are

- considered. Designation of such resources as landmarks under the preservation ordinance would demonstrate leadership and standardize review of proposed changes.
- È Continue efforts to inventory, research, and evaluate the significance of the full range of historic resources throughout Lancaster County, designating landmarks and districts through the local preservation ordinance and the National Register of Historic Places.
 - È Continue the educational outreach effort of the historic preservation program through tours, publications, and presentations, to share the results of research and preservation with the broadest audience of residents and visitors.
 - È Monitor the preservation ordinance and local, state, and federal incentive programs, seeking to apply and improve the most effective tools for preserving, maintaining, and rehabilitating historic resources as active components of the community.
 - È Include a procedure in the preservation ordinance for temporary protection of significant historic resources threatened with demolition, to allow time to seek alternatives.
 - È Support and participate in neighborhood, community, and statewide groups interested in historic preservation.

Table 12: DESIGNATED HISTORIC SITES IN LINCOLN AND LANCASTER COUNTY

[NOTE: Officially designated historic sites include National Historic Landmarks (NL), properties and districts listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NR), and sites identified under Chapter 27.57 of the Lincoln Zoning Code as local Landmark or Landmark Districts (LL).]

NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE	YEAR LISTED
Fairview (William Jennings Bryan House)	4900 Sumner St.	NL	1964
Thos. P. Kennard House	1627 "H" St.	NR	1969
Old City Hall (1st U. S. Post Office & Courthouse)	920 "O" St.	NR	1969
Nebraska State Capitol	15th & "K" Sts.	NL	1970
Lewis-Syford House	700 N. 16th St.	NR	1971
Rock Island Depot	1944 "O" St.	NR	1971
William H. Ferguson House	700 S. 16th St.	NR	1972
Schrader Site (archeological)	south of Lincoln	NR	1974
Old Main (Nebraska Wesleyan University)	50th & St. Paul Sts.	NR	1975
Maple Lodge (Arthur Ziemer House)	2030 Euclid St.	NR	1977
Wm. Tyler House	808 "D" St.	NR/LL	1978/82
Nebr. Telephone Co. Bldg.	130 S. 13th St.	NR/LL	1978/81
Stevens Creek Stock Farm	east of Lincoln	NR	1979
Security Mutual Bldg. ("CenterStone")	1206 "O" St.	NR	1979
19th Century Terrace Houses			
Barr Terrace	627-43 S. 11th St.	NR	1979
Lyman Terrace	1111-19 "H" St.	LL	1982
Helmer-Winett-White Flats	1020-1028 "K" St.	LL	1992
Phillips Castle	1845 "D" St.	NR	1979
Peter Paulson Farmstead	NW of Waverly	NR	1980

1994 LINCOLN CITY - LANCASTER COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE	YEAR LISTED
Mt. Emerald & Capitol Additions Historic Residential District (includes 4 Lincoln Landmark Districts: Mt. Emerald Capitol Addition Clark-Leonard Sidles-Rogers-Grainger-Walts)	17th to 21st Sts., "A" to "G" Sts. (more or less)	NR LL LL LL LL	1980 1981 1983 1983 1983
Veith Building	816 "P" St.	NR	1980
Woods Brothers Companies Building	132 S. 13th St.	NR/LL	1980/81
State Arsenal	17th & Court Sts.	NR	1981
Temple B'nai Jeshurun	20th & South Sts.	NR	1982
Ryons-Alexander House	1835 Ryons St.	NR/LL	1982
Wyuka Cemetery	3600 "O" St.	NR	1982
Royer-Williams House	407 N. 26th St.	NR/LL	1982
Harris House	1630 "K" St.	NR/LL	1982/83
Gold & Co. Department Store	1033 "O" St.	NR	1982
Whitehall (Olive White House)	5903 Walker Ave.	NR	1982
Haymarket Landmark District	7th to 9th Sts., "O" to "R" Sts.	LL*	1982
W. G. Langworthy Taylor House	435 N. 25th St.	NR	1983
Hotel Capital	139 N. 11th St.	NR	1983
James D. Calhoun House	1130 Plum St.	LL	1983
Tifereth Israel Synagogue	344 S. 18th St.	NR/LL	1983/85
Beattie-Miles House	6706 Colby St.	LL/NR	1983/89
Ray Pauley House	2540 "C" St.	LL	1983
Gillen House	2245 "A" St.	LL	1983
Hayward School	1215 N. 9th St.	LL/NR	1983/85
George Fawell House	2401 Ryons St.	LL	1983
Noyes Rogers House	2145 "B" St.	LL	1983
Little-Atwood House	740 S. 17th St.	LL	1984
Jasper Newton Bell House	2212 Sheldon St.	NR	1984
Lincoln YWCA Building	1432 "N" St.	NR	1984
College View Public Library	3800 S. 48th St.	NR	1984
Townsend Photographic Studio	226 S. 11th St.	NR	1984
South Telephone Exchange	1947 Sumner St.	LL	1984
Grainger House	1970 "B" St.	LL	1985
St. Charles Apartments	4717 Baldwin St.	NR	1985

1994 LINCOLN CITY - LANCASTER COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE	YEAR LISTED
Phi Delta Theta Fraternity House	1545 "R" St.	LL/NR	1985/86
Chas. F. Creighton Landmark District	49th to 54th Sts., Walker & Leighton Aves.	LL	1985
Noble-Dawes House	1301 "H" St.	LL	1985
South Bottoms Historic District	"A" to "J" Sts., 1st to 9th Sts.; & "J" to "M" Sts., 1st & 2nd Sts.	NR	1986
German Evangelical Lutheran Immanuel Church & School	745 "D" St.	LL	1986
"A" Street Water & Power Station (WaterPark)	2900 "A" St.	LL/NR	1986
First State Bank of Bethany	1551 N. Cotner Blvd.	NR	1986
Nine Mile Prairie	vicinity of NW 48th & Fletcher Sts.	NR	1986
Christian Record Building	3705 S. 48th St.	NR	1986
Scottish Rite Temple	332 Centennial Mall South	NR	1986
Terminal Building	941 "O" St.	NR	1986
Antelope Grocery	2406 "J" St.	LL/NR	1987/88
Metropolitan Apartments	502 S. 12th St.	NR	1988
Lincoln Liberty Life Building	113 N. 11th St.	NR	1988
Elias Dial House	2033 S. 16th St.	LL	1988
Lancaster Block	6203 Havelock Ave.	NR	1989
Albert Watkins House	920 "D" St.	NR	1989
Lancaster County Poor Farm Residence	7000 NW 27th St.	LL	1989
LT&T #4 Exchange	4730 South St.	LL	1989
AT&T Switching Station	11100 N. 14th St.	**	1989
Sheldon House	2525 "N" St.	LL	1990
St. Francis Chapel	1145 South St.	LL	1990
Lone Oak	7503 West "O" St.	LL	1990
East Lincoln Baptist Church	2748 "S" St.	LL	1990
Woods Park Bungalow Landmark District	30th to 33rd St., "J" to Randolph St.	LL	1991
East Lincoln/Elm Park Landmark District	28th to 30th St., "N" to Randolph St.	LL	1991

1994 LINCOLN CITY - LANCASTER COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE	YEAR LISTED
Two Bridges of Lancaster County	W. Pioneers at Beals Slough and W. Stagecoach Road at Olive Branch	NR	1992
John Taylor House	2721 "P" Street	LL	1993
Pioneers Park	off Coddington & West Van Dorn	NR	1993
Lincoln Army Air Field Chapel	4601 NW 48th Street	NR	1993
President & Ambassador Apartments	1330 & 1340 Lincoln Mall	NR	1993
Cultra Duplex	545 N. 25th Street	LL	1993
*Haymarket is a federally certified , locally designated district, giving it equivalent status to listing on the National Register of Historic Places.	**The AT&T Switching Station was declared historic by resolution of the Lancaster County Board.		

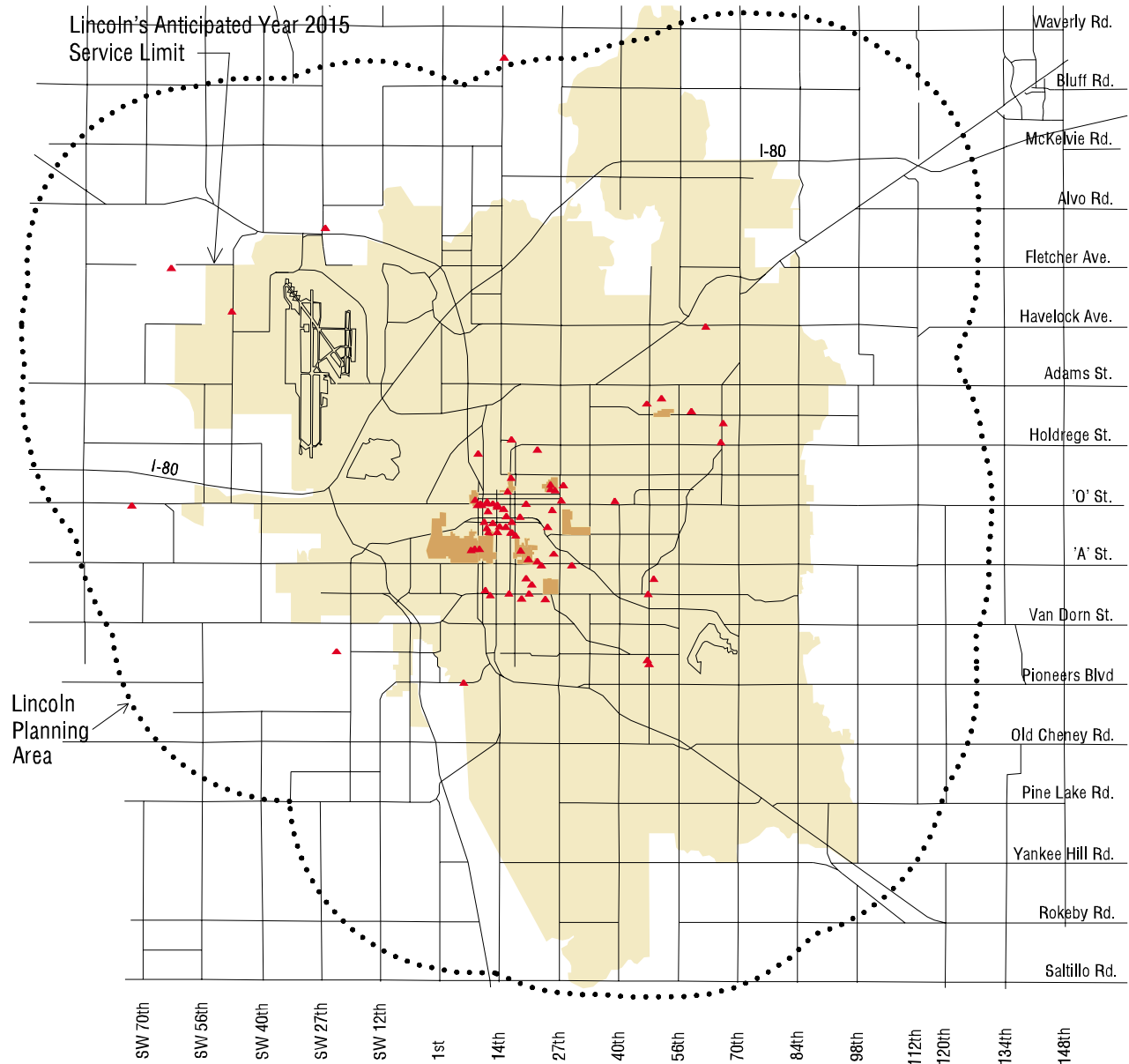


Figure 64

Historic Districts & Sites



Lincoln City/Lancaster County Comprehensive Plan

- ▲ Historic Site
- Historic District

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